

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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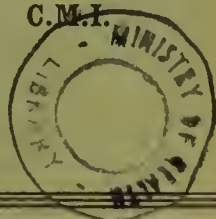
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966

J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

S. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.



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J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

S. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

S. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

C. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I.

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H. JONES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

H. E. ROBERTS, C.S.I.B., C.M.I.

O. C. R. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

W. J. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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C. G. EDWARDS.

REFUSE REMOVAL SUPERINTENDENT

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CHIEF CLERK

Miss O. M. DAVIES.

JUNIOR SHORTHAND TYPIST

Miss W. TRUSWELL.

JUNIOR CLERK/ASSISTANT REFUSE REMOVAL SUPERINTENDENT.

P. J. NEWMAN.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

TREVOR L. WILLIAMS, LL.M.

ENGINEER

T. A. BOWEN, M.I.Mun.E.

DEPUTY ENGINEER

E. R. MYERS, A.M.I.Mun.E.

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COUNCILLOR J. H. OWEN.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

* Part of Year

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1966. I myself commenced duties in April of this year, upon the retirement of Dr. T. Kenrick Hughes.

The general incidence of infectious diseases in the District showed a substantial drop as compared with 1965. This is entirely accounted for by the comparatively low incidence of Measles, although this disease was still by far the most prevalent. The Tuberculosis figures are the lowest on record.

In the field of environmental health, work commenced on the Bradley and Gresford sewer and the re-construction of the Gresford Sewage Disposal Works. It is worth noting also that the Rural District's 8,000th Council house was erected during the year.

During this, my first year of office, I have been most fortunate to receive the constant support of the County Medical Officer, Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones; his Deputy, Dr. E. S. Lovgreen; and all the other Medical and Nursing personnel of the County Council. In this day and age, the personal and environmental health services are not only expanding rapidly, but are also becoming increasingly inter-dependent. In this respect, I am fortunate indeed to enjoy such close liason, not only with my other Local Authority colleagues, but also with the General Practitioner and Hospital Services.

I am extremely grateful also for the wonderful co-operation of my colleague, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff; and to Miss Olwen Davies and the administrative staff for invaluable assistance at all times.

Finally, I wish to record my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and kindly co-operation on all occasions.

Yours sincerely,

J. GARETH W. MILLIAMS,
Medical Officer of Health.

I Gadeirydd ac Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd.

MR. CADEIRYDD, FONEDDIGESAU A BONEDDIGION,

Mae'n anrhydedd gennyf gyflwyno fy Adroddiad Blynnyddol am y flwyddyn 1966. Dechreuais fy nyletswyddau ym Mis Ebrill o'r flwyddyn hon, ar ymddeoliad Dr. T. Kenrick Hughes.

Yr oedd gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y Clefydau Heintus o'i cymharu a 1965. Iselder cymharol yn yr achosion o'r Frech Goch sydd yn gyfangwbl gyfrifol am hyn. Bu'r cyfrifon Darfoded-igaeth yn is nac erioed o'r blaen.

Ym maes iechyd yr amgylchedd, dechreuwyd gwaith ar geuffos Bradley a Gresford, ac ar ail-adeiladu Purfa Carth Gresford. Mae'n werth nodi hefyd fod y Dosbarth Gwledig wedi adeiladu ei 8000 fed dŷ cyngor yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Yn ystod hon, fy mlwyddyn gyntaf yn y swydd, bum yn ffodus iawn i dderbyn cymorth personol Swyddog Meddygol y Sir, Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones; ei ddirprwy, Dr. E. S. Lovgreen, a phawb arall of fysg Meddygon a Gweinyddesau y Cyngor Sir. Yn y dydd a'r oes hon, mae y gwasanaethau iechyd personol ac amgylcheddol, nid yn unig yn brysus ehangu, ond hefyd yn dod i ddibynnu yn fwyfwy ar eu gilydd. Yn y cysylltiad hwn, 'r wyf yn ffodus iawn i fwynhau cydweithrediad mor glos, nid yn unig gyda'm cyd-swyddogion yn yr Awdurdodau Lleol, ond hefyd gyda'r Gwasanaethau Meddygon Teuluol a'r Ysbytai.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar dros ben am gydweithrediad rhyfeddol fy nghyd-swyddog, y Prif Arolygwr Iechyd, a'i Staff; ac i Miss Olwen Davies a'r adran weinyddiaeth am eu cymorth amrhisiadwy bob amser.

Yn olaf, dymunaf gofnodi fy ngwerthfawrogiad i Gadeirydd ac Aelodau y Pwyllgor Iechyd am eu cefnogaeth a'u cydweithrediad caredig ar bob achlysur.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS,

Swyddog Meddygol.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	72,370
Population, R.G.'s Estimate, 1966, Mid-Annual	62,500
Population, Density per acre	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses	21,655
Number of Inhabited Council Houses	8,076
Sum represented by rd. Rate, 1965—1966	£6,040 19s. 9d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.05 (Births). 1.09 (Deaths).

LIVE BIRTHS.			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	528	447	975
Illegitimate	26	36	62
Totals	<u>554</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>1037</u>

Birth Rate per 1000 population. Crude 16.59
Adjusted 17.42
England and Wales 17.7

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 5.98.

STILL BIRTHS.			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	10	11	21
Illegitimate	3	1	4
Totals	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and
Still Births 23.54 || England and Wales | 15.4 |

TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	538	458	996
Illegitimate	29	37	66
Totals	<u>567</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>1,062</u>

DEATHS.			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	462	400	862

Death Rate per 1000 population. Crude 13.79
Adjusted 15.03
England and Wales 11.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
		<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births.		

INFANTILE MORTALITY.			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	7	8	15
Illegitimate .....	.....	1	1
Totals	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total Live Births	15.43
England and Wales	19.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	15.38
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	16.13
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 month) per 1000 total Live Births	7.71
England and Wales	12.9
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1000 total Live Births	6.75
England and Wales	11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1000 total live and still births	30.13
England and Wales	26.3

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. 1966.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1966</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
					£
Abenbury	1717	110	465	0.27	30,744
Allington	3578	502	1629	0.46	34,179
Bersham	1784	1638	4075	2.28	67,848
Bieston	1683	69	278	0.17	12,421
Broughton	1089	2251	6712	6.16	92,071
Brymbo	2543	1305	3912	1.54	177,482
Burton	2869	261	739	0.26	15,808
Cefn	1876	2325	6235	3.32	175,165
Erbistock	2919	133	408	0.14	7,364
Erddig	287	9	17	0.06	1,452
Esc. Above	3953	192	421	0.11	9,830
Esc. Below	1640	877	2724	1.66	72,904
Gresford	1099	836	2073	1.89	62,764
Gwersyllt	2103	2145	6625	2.96	101,814
Holt	2912	352	1039	0.36	16,730
Isycoed	3532	100	379	0.11	131,958
Llangollen R.	9953	905	2364	0.24	52,326
Llantysilio	5163	209	470	0.09	9,183
Llay	2251	1066	3644	1.62	64,986
Marchwiell	3389	326	834	0.25	26,965
Minera	1393	428	1225	0.88	25,332
Penycae	4694	1029	3050	0.65	40,614
Rhos	1441	3379	9472	6.57	150,357
Ruabon	5906	1105	3366	0.57	76,635
Sesswick	2596	103	344	0.13	14,335
Gas & Elec. Bds.					47,646
Totals.....	72,370	21,655	62,500	0.86	1,518,913

Product of a Penny Rate—1965/1966—£6,040 19s. 9d.

TABLE 2.
ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Es- tim- ated Pop.</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths un- der one year</i>	<i>Inst. Mort. Rate per 1000 births</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>					
Abenbury	465	6	2	8	17.20	2	4.30	.....	.....
Allington	1629	12	11	23	14.12	34	20.81	.....	.....
Bersham	4075	41	35	76	18.65	60	14.72	1	13.16
Bieston	278	2	3	5	17.99	1	3.60	.....	.....
Broughton	6712	53	43	96	14.30	80	11.92	2	20.83
Brymbo	3912	38	31	69	17.64	53	13.55	4	57.97
Burton	739	3	7	10	13.53	6	8.12	.....	.....
Cefn	6235	54	62	116	18.60	97	15.56	2	17.24
Erbistock	408	4	2	6	14.71	8	19.60	.....	.....
Erddig	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58.82	.....	.....
Esc. Above	421	4	9	13	30.88	4	9.50	.....	.....
Esc. Below	2724	22	11	33	12.11	36	13.22	.....	.....
Gresford	2073	40	21	61	29.43	31	14.95	.....	.....
Gwersyllt	6625	72	59	131	19.76	91	13.74	2	15.27
Holt	1039	6	3	9	8.66	13	12.51	.....	.....
Isycoed	379	2	3	5	13.19	5	13.19	.....	.....
Llan. R.	2364	18	20	38	16.07	39	16.50	.....	.....
Llantysilio	470	9	3	12	25.53	3	6.38	.....	.....
Llay	3644	30	27	57	15.64	50	13.72	1	17.54
Marchwiel	834	9	6	15	17.98	8	9.59	.....	.....
Minera	1225	4	12	16	13.06	20	16.33	.....	.....
Penycae	3050	30	28	58	19.02	34	11.15	1	17.24
Rhos	9472	64	60	124	13.09	143	15.10	2	16.13
Ruabon	3366	30	22	52	15.45	40	11.88	1	19.23
Sesswick	344	1	3	4	11.63	3	8.70	.....	.....
TOTALS	62,500	554	483	1037	16.59	862	13.79	16	15.43

POPULATION

The estimated population for 1966 as given by the Registrar General was 62,500 as compared with 62,600 in 1965.

BIRTHS

The total of 1,037 live births shows an increase of 46 as compared with 1965. The births included 554 boys and 483 girls. Of the total number (815), a proportion of approximately 79% of all confinements, took place in hospital. In 1965, the proportion was just over 75%. The steady rise in proportion of hospital confinements thus continues and is in line with the general trend throughout Great Britain.

The total births include 62 illegitimate births, an increase of 9 over the 1965 figure, and also over recent years, when the average illegitimate births total has been about 43. The proportion of illegitimate births for this year, however, is less than that for 1965.

TABLE 3.
BIRTHS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury	5	2	1	.....	8
Allington	12	11	.....	.....	23
Bersham	38	34	3	1	76
Bieston	2	3	.....	.....	5
Broughton	51	40	2	3	96
Brymbo	36	28	2	3	69
Burton	3	7	.....	.....	10
Cefn	52	59	2	3	116
Erbistock	4	2	.....	.....	6
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	4	9	.....	.....	13
Esc. Below	21	10	1	1	33
Gresford	39	17	1	4	61
Gwersyllt	70	54	2	5	131
Holt	6	3	.....	.....	9
Isycoed	2	3	.....	.....	5
Llangollen R.	17	17	1	3	38
Llantysilio	9	3	.....	.....	12
Llay	27	21	3	6	57
Marchwiell	9	6	.....	.....	15
Minera	4	12	.....	.....	16
Penycae	27	25	3	3	58
Rhos	61	57	3	3	124
Ruabon	28	21	2	1	52
Sesswick	1	3	.....	.....	4
TOTALS	528	447	26	36	1037

815 Births took place in Hospital.

Detailed below.

Hospitals	Total
Chirk	12
Llangollen	78
Wrexham	725

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate per 1000 population for 1966 was 16.59 and the adjusted birth rate was 17.42. The figure for England and Wales was 17.7 and this is the lowest figure recorded for some years. There has been, in fact, a steady decline in the national birth rate since 1964.

STILL BIRTHS

The total of 25 still births was exactly the same as that for 1965. As in previous years, the majority were associated with congenital conditions. Congenital conditions are also responsible for a high proportion of Neo-natal deaths, particularly those in the first week of life.

STILL BIRTH RATE

The still birth rate of 23.54 was slightly lower than that for 1965 which was 24.61. The figures for both these years are considerably higher than those for England and Wales which were 15.7 in 1965 and 15.4 in 1966. The figures for England and Wales have been declining over the years and the present figure is the lowest ever recorded.

As I have mentioned previously in various reports, this decline in the still birth rate is due to the ever improving maternity services in Great Britain and is, statistically speaking, in inverse ratio to the proportion of hospital, as opposed to domiciliary, confinements

DEATHS

There was a total of 862 deaths during the year as compared with 749 in 1965 and 739 in 1964. Of the total, 462 were males and 400 females.

The total figure shows an increase of 113 over 1965 and as in previous years, the proportion rises rapidly in age groups over 55 years.

The over-all increase is mainly accounted for in the categories affecting the heart and circulation. Here, the actual increase is 60. 25 of these were associated with the disease of the coronary arteries and 17 with vascular lesions of the nervous system. Coronary artery disease, as I have often stressed before, is ever increasing in the western countries and is always associated with raised standards of living. Vascular disease of the nervous system (i.e. strokes, etc.), are also increasing. This is, in all probability, due to the increased number of aged persons in the community.

Another category which showed significant increase in the number of deaths was that associated with disease of the lungs, particularly Pneumonia and Bronchitis. There was in all, an increase of 15 deaths from Pneumonia and 11 from Bronchitis.

The total number of deaths from Cancer actually decreased by 8 as compared with the previous year. This is unusual, to say the least, as in company with heart disease, Cancer has become one of the major causes of death in Great Britain in recent years.

TABLE 4.
DEATHS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths under One year of age.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Allington	11	23	.....	.....	34
Bersham	29	30	1	.....	60
Bieston	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Broughton	43	35	1	1	80
Brymbo	26	23	1	3	53
Burton	3	3	.....	.....	6
Cefn	52	43	1	1	97
Erbistock	2	6	.....	.....	8
Erddig	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Esc. Above	1	3	.....	.....	4
Esc. Below	15	21	.....	.....	36
Gresford	21	10	.....	.....	31
Gwersyllt	49	40	1	1	91
Holt	8	5	.....	.....	13
Isycoed	3	2	.....	.....	5
Llan. Rural	20	19	.....	.....	39
Llantysilio	2	1	.....	.....	3
Llay	27	22	1	.....	50
Marchwiel	4	4	.....	.....	8
Minera	9	11	.....	.....	20
Penycae	19	14	.....	1	34
Rhos	79	62	.....	2	143
Ruabon	25	14	1	.....	40
Sesswick	3	.....	.....	.....	3
TOTALS	455	391	7	9	862

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate per 1000 population was 13.79 and the adjusted death rate was 15.03. The England and Wales figure of 11.7 differed little from that of the previous year when it was 11.5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

This is the number of deaths in infants under one year of age per 1000 live births.

The rate for 1966 was 15.43. This is an increase on the previous year's figure of 13.08 but is in fact lower than that for England and Wales, which was 19.0. The England and Wales figure is the same as that for 1965 and the figures for these two years are the lowest ever recorded. This, in conjunction with the declining still birth rate, can be accounted for partly by improving maternity services. but in this case there is also the factor of improving social conditions

Of the total of 16 infant deaths, 8 took place in the first month, 7 of which occurred in the first week. The first week of life is always the most vital with regard to the survival of infants. The causes of death in this period are usually the same as those for still births. Because of this great similarity of causation, the perinatal mortality rate, (i.e., still births plus deaths under one week of age), is provided by the Registrar General every year. The perinatal figures for England and Wales was 26.3 per 1000 total births and for the Wrexham Rural District was 30.13.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

For the ninth year in succession, it is pleasing to report that there were no Maternal Deaths.

TABLE 5.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years.										75 and over
				1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Stomach	Male	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	3
	Female	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
Lung and Bronchus	Male	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	9	8	6
	Female	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Breast	Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3
Uterus	Female	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	2
Others	Male	41	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	6	17	14
	Female	27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	7	12

TABLE 6.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								65—	75 and over		
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—					
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	75 and over
3. Syphilitic Disease	F	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	I
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Malignant Neoplasm stomach	F	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	F	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	M	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms	F	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	F	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
16. Diabetes	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Diabetes	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Coronary disease, angina	F	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
19. Hypertension with heart disease	F	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Other heart disease	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Other heart disease	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Other circulatory disease	F	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Other circulatory disease	M	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Other circulatory disease	F	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Other circulatory disease	M	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							65—	75 and over
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—		
22. Influenza	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3
	F	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7
23. Pneumonia	M	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	14
	F	30	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	15
24. Bronchitis	M	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	18	15
	F	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1
	F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Congenital malformations	M	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	25	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	4	6
	F	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
34. All other accidents	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	3
	F	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	4
35. Suicide	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	462	3	4	.....	.....	3	3	11	35	93	153	157
	F	400	5	4	1	3	1	2	7	21	41	124	191

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 153. This shows a tremendous decrease as compared with the previous year, when the total was 576. The decrease is mainly shown in the incidence of Measles. Measles accounted for 415 notifications in the previous year but only for 96 in 1966. With regard to Measles, which usually accounts for the majority of notifications in any year, it is worth noting that this disease may well be eradicated in this country by means of vaccination, within a fairly short period of time. If vaccination is adopted into general use, it could prevent the next bi-ennial epidemic which is due in the autumn of 1968. The survey carried out in Oxford recently showed highly promising results in this direction and parents in that area have shown themselves most willing to accept protection for their children against a distressing and sometimes dangerous infection.

The figures for Dysentery also show a marked decrease (115 in 1965; 24 in 1966). It is gratifying to note that no major outbreak of any infectious disease occurred during the year.

TABLE 7.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulm. T.B.	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Admit. to Hosp. & Sanatoria			
								Pulmonary T.B.	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Total
Abenbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allington	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersham	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
Bieston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton	4	5	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Brymbo	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burton	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Cefn	...	36	1	...	...	...	37	1	...	...	1
Erbistock	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erddig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esclusham Above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esclusham Below	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Gresford	3	9	1	...	9	...	16	...	...	...	...
Gwersyllt	3	20	2	...	12	...	37	...	1	...	1
Holt	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Isycoed	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Llangollen Rural	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Llantysilio	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Llay	2	13	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Marchwiel	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Minera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penrycae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhos	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Ruabon	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
Sesswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	19	96	11	1	24	1	153	4	2	1	7

TABLE 8.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital and Sanatoria</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	19	.....	.....
Measles	96	.....	.....
Pulmonary T.B.	11	4	4
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1	.....	.....
Dysentery	24	2	.....
Erysipelas	1	.....	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	.....
Totals	153	7	4

TABLE 9.
**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
ACCORDING TO AGES.**

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Un- der 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 24</i>	<i>25 +</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Scarlet Fever	1	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Measles	6	29	33	26	1	.....	1	.....	96
Pulmonary T.B. ....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	7	.....	11
Non-Pulm T.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Dysentery .....	.....	2	4	7	2	6	3	.....	24
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	7	38	44	40	3	8	13	.....	153

TUBERCULOSIS

A total of 12 new cases was notified during the year. This is a marked decrease on 1965 when the total was 26 and also compares most favourably with preceding years. (21 in 1964; 33 in 1963; 58 in 1962). This figure of 12 is by far the lowest figure recorded in the Wrexham Rural District. It is in line with the figures for England and Wales and it is significant that in his annual report on 'The State of the Nation's Health', the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health has for the first time ever not allocated a separate paragraph to Tuberculosis and has in fact included it with infectious diseases in general.

TABLE 10.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGES.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Under 1 year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1—4 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2
5—9 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
10—14 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—19 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
20—24 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—34 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35—44 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2
45—54 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
55—64 years	.....	.....	.....	1	1
65 and over	3	1	.....	.....	4
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10	1	.....	1	12

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

North Wales is at present served by two Circuit Units 'F' and 'G'. Unit 'G' operates in the North-east, including the Wrexham area. The Unit works on a fixed circuit visiting 11 locations, and in addition, special surveys at factories, colleges, etc., are carried out. The special surveys carried out during 1966 in the Wrexham Rural District are summarised in the Table below.

TABLE 11
WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Details of Mass Radiography Surveys carried out during 1966.

<i>Place</i>	<i>Total number examined</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deeside Broadhurst Ltd., Llangollen	71	5
Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., Ruabon	906	77
	<i>Total number examined</i>	
Brymbo Steel Works, Brymbo	85	
Ruabon Brick and Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Ruabon	96	
New Hall Old Peoples Home, Ruabon	53	
Gladwyn Old Peoples Home, Gresford	28	
Penynant Old Peoples Home, Minera	33	
Argoed Old Peoples Home, Froncysyllte	36	
Air Products Ltd., Acrefair	277	
British Celanese Ltd., Trading Estate, Marchwiell	586	
Granby Garments Ltd., Trading Estate, Marchwiell	220	
Dennis Ruabon Ltd., Ruabon	179	
Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board	190	

The trend in Mass Radiography in Wales generally, as elsewhere in Great Britain during the past few years, has been the continued decrease in the yield of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0.65 per 1000 examined in 1966) and an increasing yield in cancer (1.10 per 1000 examined in 1966).

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Triple Antigen

The following Table shows the number of persons immunised during 1966. The total number of primary doses shows a decrease as compared with 1965 but there is a corresponding increase in the total number of booster doses administered.

TABLE 12.

TRIPLE ANTIGEN.

Number of persons immunised during 1966.

				<i>Total.</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	734
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	701

Triple Antigen (i.e. combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) is administered to all infants in three separate doses, between the ages of 3 and 6 months, on average.

Most infants receive their doses at the Infant Welfare Clinics but some medical practitioners carry out their own immunisation programme. The booster is administered when the age of 18 months is attained.

Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus

The following Table shows the number of persons immunised during 1966.

TABLE 13

COMBINED DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

<i>Number of persons immunised during 1966.</i>				<i>Total</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	23
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	282

This vaccination is administered routinely as a booster to all children on entering school. These have already obtained full protection with regard to Whooping Cough from the primary course in infancy. Children who have attained the age of four years and have not been previously immunised are given their primary course in the form of this vaccination.

Diphtheria only

The number of children immunised during 1966 is given in the following table.

TABLE 14
DIPHTHERIA ONLY

<i>No. of persons immunised during 1966</i>				<i>Total</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	12
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	1,088

This form of vaccination is usually administered as a booster to school children of about 10 years of age. It is given in this form because these children were born before 1959/1960, when the Triple Antigen first came into use, and as time goes on the Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccination will supercede this form of vaccination in the same way that it has done for the school entrants at present.

Poliomyelitis

The following Table gives the number of persons immunised with oral vaccine in 1966. Both primary and booster columns show a decrease as compared with the preceding year. Poliomyelitis vaccine is routinely administered to infants following completion of the primary course in Triple Antigen. The doses are administered at monthly intervals, roughly between the ages of 6 and 9 months. and a booster is then administered upon attaining school age.

TABLE 15.
POLIOMYELITIS.

Number of persons immunised during 1966.				<i>Total</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	968
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	806

Smallpox

The following Table shows the number of persons vaccinated during 1966, and the figures for 1965 are also provided for comparison. It will be seen that there is a significant increase throughout all the age groups in 1966.

TABLE 16
VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No. of persons vaccinated during:

	1966		1965	
	<i>Primary vaccina- tion</i>	<i>Re- vaccina- tion</i>	<i>Primary vaccina- tion</i>	<i>Re- vaccina- tion</i>
0—1	12	—	7	—
1+	362	—	315	—
2—4	80	2	49	2
5—15	104	7	8	5
16+	28	42	10	47

Vaccination against Smallpox is routinely carried out at all Infant Welfare Clinics upon attaining the age of one year and it is then recommended that re-vaccination be done at intervals of between three to five years. The great increase in number for 1966 is accounted for by the fact that there was an outbreak of Variola Minor in England and Wales during the summer months. This roused the public to the need for vaccination and an additional factor was that several European countries at that time demanded valid vaccination certificates from British holidaymakers. Smallpox vaccination is the form of immunisation least taken advantage of by the public and it is unfortunate that it is only in times of outbreaks such as the one in 1966, that figures become satisfactory. I anticipate that the figures for 1967 will again return to the low normal.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under Section 47 of the above Act, the Medical Officer has the power to remove certain persons from their homes into a

Hospital or Home, if he is satisfied that such persons are aged, infirm or living in insanitary conditions and are not receiving proper care and attention.

During 1966, no case occurred which warranted compulsory removal.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The following Table shows the extent of the services provided during 1966. The total number of Home Helps as at 31st December, 1966, was 94, a decrease of 8 as compared with 1965.

As in most years, the majority of cases served are in the elderly age groups. The number of aged persons in the community is steadily rising and it is quite obvious that an expansion of the Home Help Service will be needed in the relatively near future to cope with the increasing demands. The Home Help Service is one of the most important supportive services provided for the elderly in Great Britain and the general picture at present seems to be that insufficient numbers of Home Helps are available. Some areas of the country are much worse off in this respect than others.

TABLE 17.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1966	.....	348
Aged under 65 on first visit in 1966 :		
(1) Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	.....	47
(2) Mentally Disordered	.....	4
(3) Maternity	.....	5
(4) Others	.....	26
		<hr/>
		430
		<hr/>
No. of Home Helps employed at 31.12.66	.....	94
		<hr/>

MEALS ON WHEELS

This service has been in operation since 1964 and has expanded a great deal over this period of time. There is still a waiting list for the service in the Rural District and it is obvious that the demands made upon it are very heavy.

As far as the Wrexham Rural District is concerned, the region is split up into eight areas and the service is operated by one W.V.S. van and five District Council vans, which are stationed in various garages throughout the district. Meals are drawn from several canteens in the various areas. At present, approximately 250 meals a day are provided, twice a week.

TABLE 18.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

1. GENERAL.

(a) Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 Beds.
(b) Maclor General Hospital :						
Surgery Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 Beds.
Medicine Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 Beds.
Gynaecology Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 Beds.
Children's Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 Beds.
Maternity Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 Beds.
Special Care Baby Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 Beds.
Dermatology Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 Beds.
Ophthalmology Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 Beds.
Dental Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 Beds.
Chest Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 Beds.
Infectious Diseases Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 Beds.
Geriatric Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 Beds.
Ear, Nose and Throat Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 Beds.
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 Beds.
						<hr/> 571 <hr/>

		<i>Gen. Beds.</i>	<i>Mat. Beds</i>
2. COTTAGE HOSPITAL, LLANGOLLEN	.....	11	9
3. COTTAGE HOSPITAL, CHIRK	.....	26	8
4. ORTHOPEADIC.			
Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen	.....	.....	454 Beds
5. TREVALYN HALL	.....	.....	55 Beds Geriatric.

TABLE 19.

CLINICS.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These are established in the following areas :—

Brynteg	Brymbo	Cefn
Coedpoeth	Gresford	Holt
Johnstown	Llay	Rhos
Gwersyllt	Rhostyllen	Rossett
Ruabon	Froncysyllte	Trevor

Attendances in general are satisfactory at all these clinics, particularly those which are housed in new purpose-built accommodation, and plans are already in hand to replace all existing clinic premises with new premises.

2. Orthopaedic Clinics are held at Cefn (The Clinic) and Wrexham (War Memorial Hospital).

TABLE 20.

NURSING SERVICES.

1. GENERAL AND MIDWIFERY.

District Nurse/Midwives and District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick and for maternity cases are provided in the following areas :—

Brynteg	2	Holt	1
Brymbo	2	Gwersyllt	2
Broughton	1	Llay	2
Coedpoeth	1	Rhos	3
Cefn	2	Rhostyllen	2
Gresford	1	Ruabon	1
Garth	1	Penycae	1

2. HEALTH VISITORS.

There are 13 Health Visitors (who are also School Nurses) employed in the Wrexham Rural District on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Work.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

No fundamental changes have taken place in the establishment of the Ambulance Service since the last report.

CHIROPODY

The following table shows the distribution of clinics throughout the Rural District and the number on the registers.

There has been no expansion as far as clinics are concerned but as compared with 1965, there has been generally a larger number of patients seen at each clinic. The number on the waiting list is still gratifyingly small.

In addition to the above, 43 home visits were carried out.

TABLE 21

CHIROPODY SERVICE, 1966

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Number on Register end of 1966</i>	<i>Number on Waiting List end of 1966</i>
Brynteg	145	4
Cefn	59	2
Coedpoeth	109	1
Gresford	107	1
Gwersyllt	37	3
Holt	17	—
Llay	50	2
Rhos	146	1
Rossett	68	3
Ruabon	31	—
Total	769	17

RAINFALL

There was a total of 39.90 inches of rain during the year, which is fractionally lower than the figure for 1965. The Table shows that the highest monthly rainfall was recorded in December, (6.98 inches) and the lowest in June (1.71 inches).

TABLE 22.

**RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE,
FOR THE YEAR 1966.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>
January	2.46
February	3.58
March	1.82
April	4.60
May	3.11
June	1.71
July	2.71
August	3.36
September	1.86
October	4.03
November	3.68
December	6.98
Total	<u>39.90</u>

HOUSING

At the 31st December, 1966, the total number of council dwellings in our district was 8,076. During the year, a total of 382 dwellings, including 61 conversions, 223 houses, 34 bungalows and 64 flats, were erected. In addition, a further 303 council dwellings were in the course of erection at the end of the year.

174 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year.

TABLE 23.
HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1966.

Parish.	Total No. of Council Dwellings at 31.12.66.	No. of Council Dwellings erected in 1966.			No. of Council Dwellings in course of erection 1966.			No. of Private Houses erected during 1966.
		Conver- sions.	Houses.	Bungalows. 1 Bed. 2 Bed.	Flats.	Houses.	Bungs.	Flats.
Abenbury	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allington	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersham	550	.....	.....	15	.....	14
Bieston	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Broughton	5	934	12	.....	26	8	42
Brymbo	519	.....	.....	.....	5	12
Burton	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefn	29	1164	.....	40*	15	.....	18
Erbistock	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Esclusham Above	10	6	.....	9	.....	1
Esclusham Below	436	6	6	.....	.....	3
Gresford	27	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gwersyllt	1062	2	.....	17	.....	26
Holt	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Isycoed	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Llangollen Rural	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Llantysilio	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Llay	370	4	.....	.....	.....	23
Marchwiel	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minera	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penycae	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhos	949	4	18	7	3	24
Ruabon	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Sesswick	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
TOTALS	61	8076	34	64	89	16	198

* Properties Acquired by Council.

DRAINAGE

Arrangement for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate. Work commenced on the Bradley and Gresford sewer and the re-construction of the Gresford Sewage Disposal Works in the course of the year.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eighth Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors' Department for the year 1966.

104 houses were condemned during the year, a decrease of 29 on 1965. It must be borne in mind, however, that 18 Areas with a total of 147 houses, together with 12 individual unfit houses have been represented to the Council, and will probably be confirmed during the early part of 1967.

Continued progress has been maintained in the re-development areas of Rhos, Cefn and Broughton.

A 100% meat inspection was carried out again this year. You will note from the table that the number of animals inspected shows an increase of 4,347 on last year's figures.

There has been a big reduction in the number of days lost to the Public Cleansing Service during the year, as a result, no doubt, of the bonus scheme. The Parish of Llay now has a 100% paper sack collection, and the paper sack system has been extended in other areas. During 1966, the Council purchased 2 new vehicles and a Weatherill Shovel. A Transport and Repair Depôt was obtained at Llay Hall, Cefnybedd, to be established as from 1st April, 1967, and a site was also acquired for the reception and disposal of scrap cars. All these additions to the service have, at long last, brought this important service 'into its own', and the Council have decided that the time has come to start a new Cleansing Department.

The routine duties of the Department have been carried out satisfactorily and it is pleasing to note the continued improvements in the standard of hygiene in food premises and slaughter houses.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support at all times.

I would also acknowledge the co-operation received from the Medical Officer of Health, Clerk and Solicitor and other Chief Officers.

Last, but not least, I would express my appreciation to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their continued loyalty and support in carrying out the work of the Department.

Yours sincerely,

S. DAVIES,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Table gives a detailed list of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in the Rural District during the year.

TABLE 24.
AS A RESULT OF INSPECTION.

HOUSING:

No. of houses re-roofed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of houses repaired—Roofs	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
No. of houses repaired—Walls	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
No. of houses repaired—Doors	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
No. of houses repaired—Lighting	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
No. of houses provided with ventilated food stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
No. of houses provided with new washing boilers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1333
No. of houses provided with new baths and hot water supply	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of visits re Council House Applicants	.....	.....	.....	.....

DRAINAGE:

No. of nuisances abated (Drains)	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
No. of new cesspools constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of new septic tanks constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of kitchen sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
No. of new drains laid to old premises	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of drains repaired or improved	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
No. of old water closets repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
No. of privies converted into water closets	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of privies repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of new earth closets and privies	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of portable ashbins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	399

WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of service pipes repaired by Owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of service pipes repaired by Water Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
No. of service pipes renewed by Water Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
No. of Licenced Premises improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1961:

No. of visits and inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
No. of workshops repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of workshops cleansed on notice	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

No. of visits and inspections	53
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

No. of Food Premises improved
No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	160
No. of visits to Canteens	.....	.....	.....	17
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	.....	.....	.....	14
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	.....	.....	.....	21
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	33
No. of visits to Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	22
No. of Bakehouses repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	.....	.....	.....	.....

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:

No. of visits and inspections	43
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MEAT INSPECTION:

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	3045
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	5

SMOKE ABATEMENT:

No. of visits and observations	98
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OFFENSIVE TRADES:

No. of visits to Knackers Yards	142
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SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964:

No. of visits and inspections	5
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CLERICAL WORK:

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	475
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	485
No. of Statutory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	6
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	.....	.....	.....	16,685

HOUSING

In my report for 1964, I stated that a reutrn was made to the Ministry in 1962, showing that we intended to deal with 950 houses under the Slum Clearance Programme during the next 8 years.

Up to the end of this year, we have condemned 643 houses. In addition to this number, 18 Areas with a total of 147 houses, together with 12 individual unfit houses, have been represented to the Council and will be dealt with in 1967. Although the total number of houses condemned shows a decrease on last year's figure, there should be an increase in the number in 1967.

From time to time, re-inspections are made and a number of houses are added to the list to be dealt with in the future.

Surveys are still being carried out in Rhos, Gwersyllt, Cefn and Broughton to enable us to redevelop the areas.

The total number of houses demolished during the year was 121.

The following Table gives details of the position of the Slum Clearance Programme at the end of 1966.

TABLE 25.

IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS.

1.	No. of areas confirmed during the year	.....	.....	4
2.	(a) No. of houses unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	25
	(b) No. of houses classed as 'grey land'	.....	.....	.....
3.	No. of people displaced :			
	(a) Individuals	.....	.....	79
	(b) Families	.....	.....	38
4.	No. of houses demolished :			
	(a) Unfit houses	.....	.....	39
	(b) Houses classed as 'grey land'	.....	.....	.....
	(c) Houses in redevelopment areas	.....	.....	3

Represented during the year.

1.	No. of areas	.....	.....	18
2.	Houses unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	147
3.	No. of people to be displaced :			
	(a) Individuals	.....	.....	373
	(b) Families	.....	.....	145

NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS.

No. of undertakings accepted (sec. 16)	.....	.....	2
No. of closing orders made (sec. 17)	.....	.....	21
No. of demolition orders made (sec. 17)	.....	.....	58
(including 17 Undertakings to demolish in lieu of making orders).			
No. of closing orders made (sec. 18)	.....	.....	.....
No. of closing orders determined (sec. 27)	.....	.....	5
No. of closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (sec. 28)	.....	.....	11
No. of people displaced. (Individual Unfit Houses) :			
	(a) Individuals	.....	255
	(b) Families	.....	85
No. of houses demolished following demolition orders	.....	.....	72
No. of houses demolished following closing orders	.....	.....	.....
No. of other houses demolished.....	.....	.....	7

GRANTS

These figures show a slight increase on previous years, but the number of applications received for standard grants in respect of tenanted houses is still very low. You will note that out of 36 applications approved only 5 accounted for tenanted houses.

As regards the applications for discretionary grants, there appears to be an improvement. Of the 60 approved, 14 were in respect of tenanted houses.

TABLE 26.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Standard Grants:		Owner/ Occupier. Tenanted.	
Number of applications received	.....	31	6
Number of applications approved	.....	31	5
Number of applications refused	.....	.....	1
Number of dwellings improved	.....	31	5
Amount paid in grants	.....	£4,303	12s. 3d.
Average grant per house	.....	£119	10s. 10 ³ / ₄ d.
Total cost of work on properties	.....	£6,282	4s. 6d.
Amenities provided:			
Fixed baths or showers	.....	30	
Wash hand basins	.....	29	
Hot water Supplies (to any fittings)	.....	31	
Water closets (within the dwelling)	.....	35	
Food stores	.....	28	
Discretionary Grants:		Owner/ Occupier. Tenanted.	
Number of applications received	.....	47	14
Number of applications approved	.....	46	14
Number of applications refused	.....	1	—
Number of dwellings improved	.....	46	14
Amount paid in grants	.....	£17,374	os. od.
Average grant per house	.....	£289	11s. 4d.
Total cost of work on properties	.....	£49,700	os. od.

WATER SUPPLY

11 samples of water were taken from properties in the Council's area supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, all of which proved to be excellent.

All samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Chester, for bacteriological examination. Details from the Analyst's reports are given in Table 27.

TABLE 27.
WATER SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample and where taken	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks.
Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.			
Frondeg (25.7.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Gwersyllt (26.7.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Llay (26.7.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Burton (25.8.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Brymbo (25.8.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Penycae (25.10.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Froncysyllte (25.10.66)	o	.....	Excellent
Acrefair (25.10.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Cefn (6.12.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Acrefair (6.12.66)	o	.....	Excellent.
Ponciau (15.12.66)	o	.....	Excellent.

16 samples of water from properties situated outside the area supplied by the Water Undertakers were also submitted for examination as to suitability for domestic purposes. 15 were submitted for bacteriological analyses and one for chemical analysis.

FOOD INSPECTION

10 Slaughter houses are still licenced for the slaughter of animals for human consumption, and a 100% inspection is strictly enforced.

The number of animals inspected during the year was 77,990, which shows an increase of 4,347 over the 1965 figures. The number of cattle, excluding cows, shows 3,196 and of this number 227 animals were totally condemned.

One slaughter house received 1,075 cows: 522, more than 50% of these were condemned. The majority of these animals were known as casualty carcasses and they were received at the slaughter house in an effort to reclaim some of their owners' losses. It is necessary for special care to be taken by the inspectors in respect of these animals and the results speak for themselves.

You will note that one-third of the calves taken to slaughter houses are condemned and that 639 pigs were condemned out of 41,714.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, re-actor animals are taken to the slaughterhouse and on inspection 21 animals were condemned; 6 cows, 14 calves and 1 heifer. Where Tuberculosis is found in any animal the Ministry Veterinary Department is notified so that they may make further investigations.

Four of the slaughterhouses are still used for killing animals for the trade and one slaughter house is the centre for the reception of animals under the Ministry's Tuberculosis Regulations.

On certain occasions, specimens are sent to the Laboratories and this year 39 were submitted for examination.

Poultry are slaughtered in one establishment and another is used for the dressing of dead birds only. 1,354 carcasses were condemned during the year.

You will appreciate that a great deal of the inspectors' time is spent on meat inspection, and it must be emphasised that this is an essential part of the Public Health Inspectors' work.

Inspection of other meat and foods is carried out by the inspectors by routine inspection and from time to time a great deal of food is condemned at the request of the shop-keeper. During these visits, the inspectors take the opportunity of inspecting the rest of the foodstuff on the premises. The shop-keeper is issued with a surrender certificate in respect of these foodstuffs.

TABLE 28.

A. MEAT INSPECTION.

<i>Year 1966</i>	<i>Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed (if known)	3196	1075	616	31,389	41,714	77,990
Number inspected	3196	1075	616	31,389	41,714	77,990
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	227	522	205	231	639	1824
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	235	219	3	1,087	3269	4813
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	14.45	68.93	33.77	4.19	9.37	8.51
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	.....	....	23	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	2	.....	.....	1423	1425
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	.063	.279	.....	.....	3.47	1.86
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B. MEAT SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

1. Number of meat specimens submitted to laborat-
ories for pathological examination 39

C. UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Lbs</i>
1.	Meat at Slaughterhouses.....	.....	.....	176	18	70½
2.	Poultry .....	.....	.....	5	6	67
						<i>Tins</i>
3.	Meat .....	.....	.....			79
4.	Soup .....	.....	.....			92
5.	Fish .....	.....	.....			19
6.	Peas .....	.....	.....			32
7.	Beans .....	.....	.....			21
8.	Carrots .....	.....	.....			9
9.	Tomatoes .....	.....	.....			194
10.	Spaghetti .....	.....	.....			2
11.	Fruit .....	.....	.....			372
12.	Fruit Juices .....	.....	.....			13
13.	Milk .....	.....	.....			11
14.	Milk Puddings .....	.....	.....			7
15.	Rice Puddings .....	.....	.....			12
16.	Custard Powder .....	.....	.....			1
17.	Sponge Pudding .....	.....	.....			10
18.	Mince Meat .....	.....	.....			1

FOOD SAMPLING

The Denbighshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and I am indebted to Mr. D. Hugh Owens, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information in respect of formal samples taken by his department in our area during the year.

TABLE 29

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Wrexham Rural District, during the year ended 31st December, 1966.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine or Sub- standard</i>
Milk	116	115	1
Butter.....	3	3	—
Margarine	2	2	—
Cheese Spread	2	2	—
Cereals	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Sausages	3	3	—
Meat Pies	2	2	—
Tinned Meat	2	2	—
Sauce	1	1	—
Tinned Vegetables	2	2	—
Apples	1	1	—
Cabbages	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Coffee	1	1	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Jam	2	2	—
Marmalade	1	1	—
Dessicated Coconut	1	1	—
Table Jelly	1	1	—
Low-Fat Milk	1	1	—
Marzipan	1	1	—
Ice Cream	6	6	—
Ice Lollies	2	2	—
Cream	2	2	—
Soft Drinks	2	2	—
Beer	3	3	—
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	—
Energy Tablets	1	1	—
Proprietary Tablets	3	3	—
Baby Food	1	1	—
Amm. Tinc. of Quinine	2	—	2
Glycerin	1	1	—
Totals	172	169	3

Of the 116 samples of retail milk submitted to the Public Analyst, only one received an adverse report. This was a sample of milk, which on analysis, was found to contain a very small amount of extraneous water. On investigation, it was found that there was insufficient drying-off of the bottling plant before pre-packing. This matter has now been put right and the firm have been cautioned and advised accordingly. In addition to the usual tests

for quality, the Public Analyst carries out tests for antibiotics on all farm-bottled milk submitted. During the year 30 such tests were carried out, all of which proved negative.

In addition to the above, a further 56 samples of food, etc., were submitted for analysis. The only cause of complaint, was with regard to samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine, which the Public Analyst reported as being deficient in ammonia. Owing to the serious nature of the deficiency, legal proceedings were instituted against the vendor who, after pleading guilty, was given an absolute discharge on payment of £4 2s. 0d. costs.

Apart from the milk samples submitted to the Public Analyst, 35 samples of milk taken from Schools and Institutions in the Wrexham Rural District area were tested in the Wrexham Office by the Inspectors. All these samples were found to be satisfactory and up to the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

The number of complaints received in respect of foreign bodies in food was 6.5 prosecutions were taken, all of which were successful, and a warning in respect of one case was given to the supplier.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 72 premises on the register, an increase of one on 1965. 191 visits were paid to these premises during the year and it is pleasing to report that in no instance was it necessary to serve a notice for remedial work.

One Milk Bottling Plant in the area has been converted into a modern super-market.

FISH FRYING

One additional premises was registered during the year, bringing the total on the register to 25.

Regular visits and inspections of these premises are carried out and they are found to be in a satisfactory condition.

BUTCHERS SHOPS.

The number of premises registered remains at 38, the same as for 1965.

All these shops are maintained at a very high standard of cleanliness.

In all cases where minor defects were found, the proprietors were always co-operative and carried out any necessary work.

BAKEHOUSES

Here again, the number of premises on the register remained the same as for 1965, namely 16.

Periodic inspections of these premises revealed that they were kept in a satisfactory condition. It was not found necessary to serve any notices.

ICE CREAM PREMISES

4 new premises were registered to store and sell Ice Cream, bringing the total registered to 227.

The shops are visited periodically and are found to conform with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

15 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for examination, with the following results.

<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
10	3	2	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1961

There are 187 factories on the Council's register, 2 factories having discontinued and 11 new factories registered during the year.

Regular visits are paid to these premises and it was only found necessary to serve two notices in respect of defective and insufficient sanitary accommodation.

Table 30 gives details of the nature of the factories.

TABLE 30.

FACTORY.				No. on Register.
Animal Liquefactions	.....	.....	.....	1
Bacon Factory	.....	.....	.....	1
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	2
Boot Repairers	.....	.....	.....	12
Brickworks	.....	.....	.....	7
Cabin Cruiser Repairs	.....	.....	.....	1
Chemical Works	.....	.....	.....	5
Chocolate Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1
Coach Builders	.....	.....	.....	3
Coal Washing	.....	.....	.....	1
Collieries	.....	.....	.....	4
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning	.....	.....	.....	2
Cycle Shops	.....	.....	.....	4
Dairies	.....	.....	.....	2
Domestic Products	.....	.....	.....	1
Dressmaking and Tailoring	.....	.....	.....	4
Electrical Equipment	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineering Repair Workshops	.....	.....	.....	11
Firewood Dealers	.....	.....	.....	2
Garages	.....	.....	.....	48
Gas Works	.....	.....	.....	3
Hydraulic Equipment	.....	.....	.....	1
Industrial Waste	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	5
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops etc.)	.....	.....	.....	21
Laundry	.....	.....	.....	1
Life Saving Equipment	.....	.....	.....	1
Lime Works	.....	.....	.....	1
Millers	.....	.....	.....	2
Plastic Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	1
Poultry Preparation	.....	.....	.....	1
Pre-cast Concrete Units	.....	.....	.....	4
Printer	.....	.....	.....	1
Sawmills	.....	.....	.....	6
Scrap Dealers	.....	.....	.....	5
Seed Dressing	.....	.....	.....	1
Slag Handling and Scrap Recovery	.....	.....	.....	1
Slaughter Houses	.....	.....	.....	10
Stone Crushing	.....	.....	.....	1
Stonemasons	.....	.....	.....	2
Tiled Fireplaces	.....	.....	.....	2
Toilet Rolls Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	1
Toy Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLE 31.

PART 1 OF THE 1961 ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	1,052	.....	.....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	175	2,174	2	.....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	*203	3,226	2	.....

*This figure includes bakehouses.

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Re-medied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding (S.2.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	I	I	.....	I	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective	I	.....	.....	I	.....
(c) Not seperate for sexes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offen- ces relating to Outwork)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	I	.....	2	.....

TABLE 32.
PART VIII OF THE ACT.
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel) Making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
) Cleaning and	—	—	—	—	—	—
) Washing						
Furniture and Upholstery	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

It had been anticipated that all these premises would have received a general inspection under the above Act during 1966, but again, due to pressure of other work, this has not been possible.

Only 28 premises received a general inspection during the year, bringing the total thus inspected to 88. 53 visits were paid to these premises.

Full details are given in the following Table.

TABLE 33

A. REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises on Council's register at end of 1965</i>	<i>Premises cancelled during 1966</i>	<i>New registrations during 1966</i>	<i>Total No. on Council's register at end of 1966</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during 1966</i>
Offices	68	4	7	71	4
Retail Shops	120	7	50	163	19
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	5	—	1	6	—
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	19	2	2	19	5
Fuel Storage Depots	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	213	13	60	260	28

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises = 53

B. ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section.	Cases considered under :	No. of Contra- ven- tions found.
4	Cleanliness	2
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	11
7	Ventilation	3
8	Lighting	1
9	Sanitary Conveniences	—
10	Washing facilities	4
11	Supply of Drinking Water	—
12	Clothing Accommodation	—
13	Sitting facilities	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
15	Eating facilities	—
16	Floors, passage and stairs	4
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	—
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
24	First Aid. General Provisions	4
	Total	29

C. EXEMPTIONS.

No. of applications received 0

D. PROSECUTIONS.

No. instituted and completed during the year 0

E. REPORTED ACCIDENTS.

Workplace	No. Reported Non-Fatal.	Total No. Investi- gated.	Action Recommended			
			Prosecu- tion	Formal Warning.	Informal Advice.	No Action
Offices	I	I	.....	.....	.....	I
Retail Shops	I	I	.....	.....	.....	I
Wholesale Shops, Ware- houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel Storage Depots .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>2</u>

Analysis of reported accidents.

Cause of Accident.	Offices.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale Warehouses.	Catering establish- ments open to public, canteens.	Fuel Storage Depôts.
Machinery	I	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transport
Fa'ls of persons
Stepping on or striking against object or per- son
Handling goods	I	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling object
Fires and Explosions
Electricity
Use of hand tools
Not otherwise specified

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

A number of observations of smoke emission from factory chimneys were made during the year. In any case where a nuisance arose, steps were taken for its abatement.

In the case of the Steel Works in the Rural District, new equipment was installed and has proved satisfactory in eliminating the dust nuisance from this source.

5 Standard Deposit Gauges and 2 Lead Dioxide Instruments are positioned in the area and the results are given in the following Table.

During the year, one deposit gauge in the Ruabon area was discontinued. During the time that this was in use, it proved that the pollution was very low.

2 other gauges were provided in the Bwlchgwyn area for the purpose of monitoring a new factory.

TABLE 34.
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

<i>Tons pollution per square mile.</i>						
<i>Month.</i>	<i>Acrefair.</i>	<i>Cefn.</i>	<i>New Broughton</i>	<i>Bwlch gwyn 1.</i>	<i>Bwlch gwyn 2.</i>	<i>Ruabon.</i>
January	4.20	1.97	3.54	.....	.....	2.45
February	1.77	0.53	2.50	.....	.....	0.23
March	0.20	2.47	1.72	.....	.....	0.40
April	2.50	1.13	1.25	.....	.....	1.19
May	2.20	2.20	10.14	.....	.....	1.92
June	0.97	1.00	0.85	.....	.....	.....
July	3.87	4.20	6.35	.....	.....	0.56
August	1.86	1.73	9.69	.....	.....	.....
September	2.54	2.27	4.19	.....	.....	.....
October	2.33	1.17	3.71	29.55	6.37	.....
November	2.84	3.44	12.74	33.10	2.77	.....
December	2.27	5.67	3.72	.....	2.40	.....

TABLE 35.
LEAD DIOXIDE INSTRUMENTS.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rhosycoed Site, Trevor</i>	<i>Pentre Broughton</i>
January	1.33	1.82
February	0.69	0.78
March	0.31	0.43
April	0.71	1.11
May	0.31	0.40
June	0.17	0.27
July	0.13	0.28
August	0.34	0.40
September	0.23	0.35
October	0.28	0.48
November	0.65	0.76
December	0.46	0.70

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There are 4 premises registered with the Council as Licenced Animal Boarding Establishments a decrease, of 2 on 1965.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 41 licenced caravan sites on the Council's Register, 25 of these are used for holiday purposes and 16 for residential use.

Inspection of these sites are carried out at varying intervals, and generally speaking, it is found that the majority are kept in a satisfactory state.

Where any infringement of the regulations is noted, the particular attention of the site owner is drawn to the fact and we do receive co-operation in this respect.

PROVISION OF ASHBINS

Under the provisions of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 43 ashbins were supplied to private houses, bringing the total thus supplied at the end of 1966 to 214.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This service shows a big reduction in time lost during the year as compared with 1965, in which $2004\frac{1}{4}$ days were lost through sickness. For the year 1966, $1496\frac{3}{4}$ days were lost, showing an improvement of $507\frac{1}{2}$ days, or a 25% improvement of attendance.

The incentive bonus scheme is still proving very satisfactory and the number of complaints received during the year has been considerably reduced.

During 1966, an agreement was made between the Wrexham Rural District Council and the National Coal Board at Llay whereby the bins on their estate were replaced by sack holders. The number provided was over 500 and the National Coal Board pay a rental of 7/6d. per holder per annum.

The Council have instructed that as soon as possible, all council house bins should be replaced with sack holders. This will greatly improve the service and should encourage the recruitment of a better type of workman.

During the year the Council decided to pay the workmen 1/6d. per week in lieu of the provision of overalls. In my opinion, this was a retrograde step as we always endeavoured to improve the appearance of the workman and raise his status by providing him with two pairs of overalls annually. As there is no condition laid down that overalls must be worn, some workmen will be only too glad to wear old clothes.

The Council purchased a new Weatherill Shovel for the controlling of tips. This has proved very satisfactory. The number of tips has been reduced to three. By reducing the number, it has been possible to provide satisfactory control and only where tips have been deliberately ignited, have we had any complaints. However, the life of these tips is now limited and it will be necessary for the Department to endeavour to obtain alternative tipping areas.

Two pit shafts at Moss are still in use and from time to time it becomes necessary to rest them so as to allow time for the refuse to find its way into the workings. These shafts are especially useful during the winter months as it enables us to dispose of refuse quickly.

The Council has, for some time, been anxious to obtain a Depôt for the servicing and repairing of our own vehicles and during the year a Depôt was found at Llay Hall, Cefnybedd, which is suitable for this purpose. The Clerk and Solicitor was instructed to negotiate for the lease of the premises as a Transport Depôt.

A Scheme was prepared for the reception and disposal of old motor vehicles and a site at Chathams Rock, Rhosymedre, was acquired for the purpose. Planning permission has been obtained and the necessary preparations on the site are being carried out.

The importance of a Cleansing Department and its additional duties became apparent to the Council, who decided that the time had come for such a Department to become a separate unit, and it was recommended that a new Cleansing Department and Transport Depot be established in April 1967.

Two new Shelvoke and Drewry 35 cubic yard Pakamatic Vehicles were purchased during the year, replacing two worn vehicles. This will add to the improvement of the service.

The provision of these two vehicles, together with a new Transport and Repair Depôt and a site for the reception and disposal of old cars should enable the new Cleansing Department to commence on a sound footing.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The number of Scrap Metal Dealers on the Council's register at the end of 1966 is 18, 3 new registrations having taken place during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The provisions of the above Act have been carried out. The number of treatments, namely—387 Rats and 62 Mice, show an increase in the figures as compared with 1965.

INFESTATION BY VERMIN

There was a slight decrease in the total number of infestations reported and treated during the year. The 48 complaints dealt with were in respect of such insects as ants, caterpillars, crickets, wasps, beetles and bugs. Only one bug infestation was found, and this was in a council house.

KNACKERS YARDS

There are two Knackers Yards in the area, namely:—

Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiell. (Clutton)

Ffrwd, Brymbo. (Bond)

142 visits were paid to these premises, and they were found to be satisfactory at all times.

10 horses were slaughtered and 19 carcasses were received at Ffrwd, together with 7 ponies and 5 horses slaughtered and 19 carcasses received at Marchwiell.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951

There are two premises registered under the above Act, namely:—

Remploy Limited, Trading Estate, Wrexham.

Johnstown Manufacturing Company Limited, Johnstown.

